





Cavatina	"Faust"	Donizetti
Galop	"Auf und Davon"	Faust
	God Save the Queen	

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**Abstract**

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**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, MAY 6TH, 1892.

The crying necessity for a supplement  
supply of water in this Colony has been  
abundantly demonstrated during the season  
of drought just concluded that there can be  
only one opinion on the subject. We have  
not the slightest doubt that one of Mr. O-  
BERT CHADWICK's strongest and most urgent  
recommendations will be in favour of a  
augmented water supply. To say nothing  
of the fact that in a tropical city an ample  
and constant supply of this prime necessity  
should be given for domestic and potting  
purposes, it is also constantly required  
flush the drains. As we have said, however  
the need for it has already been proved to be  
till. The great question that remains  
how can a sufficient quantity be most eco-  
nomicly procured. The Hon. J. M. PR-  
drew up two schemes, about six years ago  
but while one of these would give only a co-  
paratively small supply per head, the other  
would yield about seventeen and a half gal-  
per head of the inhabitants. Against the  
latter scheme there is but one objection,  
namely cost. The water would have to be  
brought in all the way from Tytam, and  
work would be long and expensive. It has  
been suggested that sufficient water could  
be procured on the north side of the island  
at much lower cost. The Hon. F. B. JO-  
son, at one of the meetings of the Legis-  
lative Council, expressed an opinion to that  
effect, and we certainly think that a sur-  
vey of the water courses on this side should  
be made to see if it be possible. The water  
asked on the bills between January 4th

and Quarry Bay is very considerable, and a reservoir could easily be formed among the hills in which a large quantity could be stored. Many of these streams are perennial, and yield a good supply all through the dry season. Whether, however, this watershed would give sufficient water to provide for an indefinite growth of population, like the Tityan scheme promises, we are of course unable to say. The cost would certainly be very much smaller than Mr. Parce's scheme, and there can be little doubt that it would suffice for the present wants of the lower levels of the city, while the Pokfulam reservoir would then give the residents on the upper levels a never failing plenteous supply of water. The merits of this plan deserve investigation at the hands of the Government, and we hope the Surveyor-General may be induced to make it before the matter is finally decided. The colonists are quite willing to pay handsomely for a good supply of water, but if a sufficiency can be obtained from the northern slope at half the cost of the Tityan project, the money should be saved.

THE labour problem is still the question of the hour in the Hawaiian Islands. The contracts of about a thousand Chinese labourers expire in October next, and the immigration of Chinese has been suspended. The engagements of a large number of the earlier Portuguese immigrants will also shortly come to an end, and it is not known whether they will be inclined to renew them. The contracts of nearly all the South Sea Islanders will terminate about the same time, and most of them are expected to leave the country. The Kanakas are an ever declining race, and it is regarded as hopeless to look for any considerable contingent of them in the future. Further immigration is expected from the Azores, but the supply from that source must necessarily be limited, as the total population is inconsiderable. A proposal has been made to start a scheme of assisted immigration from Sicily, the inhabitants of which island have been ruined by the recent appalling earthquakes, and now fear that their country is subsiding and will at no distant date sink below the level of the sea. This immigration has been propounded to the Hawaiian Government, and in default of other immigrants they may perhaps import the *Sciotes misere*. The Norwegians recently introduced do not like the country, and no other European labouring classes appear inclined to settle in the island Kingdom. At present the Chinese form half the labouring population, there being five thousand of them employed on the plantations, and they are preferred by most planters.—A return published in the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* shows that 30 planters prefer Portuguese, 37 Chinese, 5 Hindoes, 3 Kanakas, and 1 Swede or Scotch. The same paper, commenting on the labour question, says:—"Our immigration enterprise is indeed circumscribed on all sides. We are warned against the possible British influence of a Hindoo immigration. An American President has expressed his 'concern' about our large Chinese immigration. We are assured that we cannot bring about a Japanese immigration. If we trust only to Portuguese immigration, it is reasonably feared, that the country will become a Catholic colony. And whilst 'it is now proposed that we look to the Greek island of Scios, recently desolated by earthquake, and welcome its impoverished people, who are fleeing from their ruined homes; we are warned that there would be danger in the establishment of a Greek church influence, and of our becoming Romanized.' What are we to do? asks the *Advertiser*, and sensibly answers the query in the following terms:—"If we cannot readily or advantage get any large recruits of new people, whom we need, we certainly ought to take the best of care of the working strangers whom we have with us, and induce them more and more to do our work. We must not set upon Chinese or Portuguese or other wall of race-exclusion. We must rather strive to build a common temple of peace and race brotherhood, where all may unite in harmony together." Our Honolulu contemporary then goes on to contrast the position and treatment of the Chinese in Hawaii and California. In these islands, says the *Advertiser*, "successful Chinese build handsome houses adorned 'in the best of taste, in our most fashionable quarters. Chinamen invest here in fine horses, and mingle with the best of people 'on all public occasions. They are to be met in the cabins of our steamers and in all our public conveyances, and very cordial and kindly relations exist between the Chinese and their fellow citizens of 'Hawaiian and European race. Many pleasant friendships are known to exist here 'between Europeans and Asiatics. Some Chinese coolies engaged here twelve years ago still continue in the service of kindly and attached employers. Gifts and interchanges of kindness are frequent between these 'antagonistic' races here." The voices of the Chinese are admitted and the desirability of Chinese immigrants being in future compelled to bring their wives and families is strongly dwelt upon. While recognizing the drawbacks to Chinese immigration, the planters of Hawaii knew how to appreciate the industry and sobriety of the race, and are only too anxious to secure a fresh stream of Chinese immigrants.

The British steamers *Glenfruin* and *Huntingdon* went over to the Colonization and Kowloon docks respectively yesterday.

The Russian corvette *Admiral*, Captain Alexieff, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Adamoff, arrived here yesterday from Saigon, and saluted the port and the Commodore, which salutes were duly returned.

We learn from the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company that the M. M. steamer *An-day*, with the next French mail, passed Cape St. James at 5 p.m. on Wednesday bound for Hongkong.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the practice of buying Maui lottery tickets has recently taken such a hold upon the Japanese public that the authorities are making strict investigations in connection with the subject.

The Band of the Buffs will play in the Botanical Gardens this afternoon, commencing at 5 p.m. The following is the programme—

Polka	"Tri-Tri"	Waldteufel
Overture	"Silvana"	Weber
Yodel	"Kuhler leben"	Waltz
"Carnegie"	"Grille aux Eaux"	Official
Gallop	"Past"	Donizetti
Gallop	"Gust"	Faure

God Save the Queen.

The British steamer *Douglas*, Captain S. A. ... which arrived here yesterday morning, ... a new vessel for Messrs. Douglas Laupack & Co.'s coast line. She was built by the well known firm of ... and is of 282 tons and 230-horse power, ... dimensions are of 360 feet long, 44 feet broad, ... at 23 feet depth of hold. Her engines are built ... the compound condensing surface system ... with the latest improvements. The vessel ... boiler rigged and looks like her last predecessor of the same name, with the exception that she has an upper deck. She left ... on the 10th ... and arrived at ... on the 27th. Arrived ... on the 18th April and left on the 28th, arriving at Singapore on the 25th, and left for this port on the 25th.

In Batavia, Chinese receivers of goods stolen from the ... apparently do a profitable business by hawking them about at cheap rates, their proceedings being thus noticed in the *Kendras* of the 20th March. Recently a Chinese sawyer was arrested while retailing for sale, ... these gloves, however, will bear the mark of the ... to which they belonged. Though the Chinese had tried to smuggle out some of the letters ... however, it is ... could not prove how he had come ... these gloves, he has been taken up and will ... brought before the police court. The gloves ... to be from a store here. It is really ... the latest ... goods are hawked ... in a pair. Thus, not alone, as we were ... a pair of splendid Parisian ladies' boots which had been offered for sale at 3 guilders per pair, though in the moment French stores here they ... would ... have cost three times the amount. The trade-mark on the soles had been marked out.

In his report on the health of Yankow for the ... on the 30th September last, Dr. J. ... has the following:—As the malarial diseases of China have merited and received attention from foreigners, so their malarial ailments is worth investigating. Culinary and dietary regulations ... to the importance of selecting edibles for he same used that are not incompatible; articles which when taken separately are wholesome become noxious when he combines, as malarial ... and causes are frequently reported of deaths from ... in (7th ed. canonised) is quoted in the *Pékin* as stating that raw onions and onions ... and that honey and soaked onions cause death. Doubtless the two combined are so ... and ... are ... authorities, they are popularly regarded as poisonous. In like manner honey and Chinese dates (*Zing-hue-jubay*) are intolerated. So also eat ... and sugar-cane. A death at Shanghai was lately reported from eating oab and persimmons.

For considerable time past there has been a strong feeling among the large number of engineers who are connected with this port that it would be desirable some means of recreation should be provided for them as a body. This colony is indeed behind other ports in this respect, for there are no amusement institutes in several places in the Far East. This feeling seems at last likely to obtain a definite form, steps having been taken towards starting a kind of club on the lines of which already exists at Shanghai, which is to be called the Engineers' Institute. If the project be carried through, there will be a reading room, library, and billiard room, where the members can pass any spare time they may have ... of pleasure. The preliminary meeting to discuss the matter was held at the Hongkong Hotel on Wednesday evening, when about twenty-five engineers were present. Mr. ... was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and the first question considered was whether or not the institute should be started. The proposition for its formation was put before the meeting, and Mr. ... and the next business was the appointment of a committee to work the matter up, and see whether the project can be successfully worked—whether a sufficient number of members in good financial position to provide a ... a sound footing. The following gentlemen were elected as a committee for that purpose:—Messrs. J. Inglis, G. Fenwick, J. Scott, A. Johnston, W. Ross, and J. ... The proposed institution is to be entirely for engineers. It is believed often be successfully worked, and no doubt it will be a great convenience to the large number of the ... who trade between this and neighboring ports.

**SUPREME COURT.**  
4th May.  
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.  
BEFORE THE HON. GEORGE PHILLIPPS, CHIEF JUSTICE.  
MICHELL V. NG YOW.  
Mr. J. J. Francis, instructed by Messrs. Denny and Messop, appeared for the plaintiff, whilst Mr. ... for the defendant.  
Evidence having been given by one of the clerks of the plaintiff's solicitors that due notice of the action had been served upon the defendant's solicitors, Messrs. Briston and Peyton, the Chief Justice asked Mr. ... if this was the case. Mr. George Edward Michell, of the County of Surrey, England, and the defendant was a broker residing in Hongkong. On the 23rd July last the plaintiff and defendant agreed to sell for \$104,000 that piece or parcel of ground situated in Hongkong, and registered as Marine Lots No. 67 and 174. It was further agreed between the plaintiff and defendant that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff in cash, on the signing of the agreement, \$10,000, and the balance should be paid on the transfer of the property, and that within two months the transfer of the property should take place, or as soon as the necessary title deeds should be prepared. Lastly, that the defendant should lend to the plaintiff \$70,000, part of the said purchase money, at the rate of 7 per cent interest per annum, and that the defendant should within two months, and on the 12th October, at the request of the defendant's solicitors, the title deeds of the property, and the mortgage thereon for examination, and on the 21st October, 1881, after they had been shown them, they were accepted under certain conditions. Correspondence was going on between the solicitors of the plaintiff and the defendant, and on the 2nd February, 1882, Messrs. Sharp, Toller and Johnson examined the deeds, and pronounced that a good title had been shown on the part of Mr. Michell. The plaintiff then, and had been at that time, was willing to assign the property to the defendant, but the defendant had refused to fulfil his agreement. This claim was therefore made that the balance of the purchase money over the \$10,000 which he proposed to produce was the contract signed by the plaintiff's attorney, and by the mortgage, and the note would be the correspondence which had taken place between the solicitors of the plaintiff and the defendant, and was entitled to abandon the prayer for relief for breach of specific performance, and claimed damages for breach of contract. He would ask the court for an order of the court of common law, and an injunction to restrain the defendant from his Lordship said that the statute clearly was in force here, but the question was whether having filed the petition as an equity petition, the plaintiff could then claim damages for breach of contract. The two might have been combined. The defendant ought to have an opportunity of contesting the petition.  
Mr. Francis said the course he proposed might be open to objection from the defendant, and the question was whether special notice of the change be applied for ought not to be issued, given to the defendant.  
After some remarks to Mr. Francis made by substituting damages for breach of contract in lieu of relief for specific performance, His Lordship acceded to the application, and the case was then adjourned.

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